UNITED NATIONS

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A/C.1/49/L.22
1 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 57

COMPREHENSIVE TEST-BAN TREATY

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey and Venezuela: draft resolution

Comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/70 of 16 December 1993, in which the entire international community, for the first time, supported the commencement of multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive nuclear test ban is one of the highest priority objectives of the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion of a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty which will attract the adherence of all States and which will contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction the suspension of testing by a number of nuclear-weapon States,

Reaffirming the conviction that the exercise of utmost restraint in respect of nuclear testing would be consistent with the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty,

Noting the aspirations expressed by the parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 1/ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, which are recalled in the preamble to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2/

Welcoming the preparation of a rolling text in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban of the Conference on Disarmament, as reflected in the report of the Conference and its appendix, 3/ and noting the decision of the Conference to continue its work in inter-sessional meetings,

1. Welcomes the multilateral negotiation on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban of the Conference on Disarmament, and the positive and substantial contributions to the elaboration of the rolling text made by States participating in those negotiations;

2. Calls upon participants in the Conference on Disarmament to advance work on the basis of the rolling text during the inter-sessional negotiating period with a view to making substantial progress;

3. Calls also upon the Conference on Disarmament, upon the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban at the commencement of its 1995 session and renewal of its mandate, to proceed to a new phase of negotiation;

4. Urges all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to negotiate intensively, as a high priority task, and to conclude a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects;

5. Calls once more upon all States to support the multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty;

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

2/ Ibid, vol. 729, No. 10485.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27), chap. III, sect. A.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of adequate administrative, substantive and conference support services for these negotiations;

7. Declares its readiness to resume consideration of this item, as necessary, before its fiftieth session in order to endorse a text of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty;

8. Decides also to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Comprehensive test-ban treaty".

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2 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 66

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990, 46/40 of 6 December 1991, 47/56 of 9 December 1992 and 48/79 of 16 December 1993,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable

1/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/

Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto,

Noting with satisfaction that, the conditions set forth in article 5 of the Convention having been met, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983,

Recalling the commitment by the States that are parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto to respect the objectives and the provisions thereof,

Noting that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols,

Noting with satisfaction that a group of governmental experts has been established to prepare a conference to review the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto in conformity with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention,

Noting further with satisfaction that the group of governmental experts has held three meetings in 1994 making significant progress, with priority given to the question of anti-personnel land-mines,

Noting also that the group of governmental experts and other international meetings have discussed possible restrictions on the use of other weapon categories at present not covered by the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto,

Reaffirming its conviction that a general and verifiable agreement on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants,

Being desirous of reinforcing international cooperation in the area of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons, and particularly for the removal of minefields, mines and booby traps,

Recalling in this respect its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993 and 49/... of ... 1994 on assistance in mine clearance,

1. Registers its satisfaction with the reports of the Secretary-General; 2/

2/ A/49/421, A/49/275 and Add.1, A/49/357 and Add.1.

2. Welcomes the fact that additional States have signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or have acceded to the Convention;

3. Urgently calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to this instrument will be universal;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as Depositary of the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and the Protocols;

5. Welcomes the request of 22 December 1993 to the Secretary-General by States parties to convene at an appropriate time, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a conference to review the Convention, and to establish a group of governmental experts to prepare the review conference;

6. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress made by the group of governmental experts on reviewing the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and in discussing other weapon categories at present not covered by the Convention;

7. Further takes note of the decisions by the group of governmental experts to hold an additional meeting in Geneva from 9 to 20 January 1995 and to request the Secretary-General to convene the review conference in Geneva within the time-frame 25 September to 13 October 1995;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue furnishing needed assistance and to assure services to the group of governmental experts and to the conference to review the Convention;

9. Calls again upon the maximum number of States to attend the conference, to which the States parties may invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (c)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND OF VEHICLES FOR THEIR DELIVERY IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

Mexico: draft decision

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/75 C of 16 December 1993, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Desiring to progressively and systematically reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the respite from the intense competition in the accumulation of weapon-grade fissile materials, in the production of nuclear warheads and in the deployment of nuclear-weapon systems which characterized the cold war,

Mindful that processing of special fissionable material for weapon purposes and production of nuclear warheads continues at a steady pace in some States, and that many thousands of nuclear-weapon systems remain deployed at the brink of war,

Welcoming also the standing down of some nuclear-weapon systems from full alert and the elimination of certain types of weapons,

Mindful also that the military doctrines regarding the threat of use of nuclear weapons remain unaltered, and that most agreed reductions do not entail destruction of the nuclear warheads or delivery vehicles,

Welcoming further the steps taken to increase transparency in armaments and the emerging pattern of closing or converting nuclear-weapon production facilities,

Mindful further of the continuing lack of internationally verified inventories of the nuclear arsenals and that plans for the redirection of nuclear-weapon facilities to the task of dismantlement of the nuclear arsenals are only at an early state of development,

Wishing to further current efforts regarding multilateral negotiations and agreements, and conscious of the urgent need for expeditious action for this purpose,

Confident that the Conference on Disarmament can serve as an effective multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, as envisioned at its 1978 special session on disarmament 1/ and as evidenced recently by the successful conclusion of the chemical weapons Convention, 2/

Persuaded that agreement upon a five- to ten-year agenda on nuclear arms control would provide a needed, overall sense of direction to global disarmament efforts,

Convinced that the successful pursuit of such an agenda would significantly advance the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons from national arsenals,

1. Identifies the following general areas for step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat:

Area A. Steps to counter, inter alia:

(a) The acquisition and processing of special fissionable material for nuclear-weapon purposes;

(b) The manufacture and testing of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(c) The assembly and deployment of nuclear-weapon systems;

by such means as:

(i) Prohibiting the test explosion of nuclear weapons;

(ii) Cutting off the production of special fissile materials for weapon purposes;

(iii) Ending production of nuclear warheads;

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 120.

2/ Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

(iv) Ending the production and testing of intermediate- and long-range ballistic missiles for nuclear-weapon purposes;

(v) Effective legally binding measures to deter the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(vi) Other related measures;

Area B. Steps to actuate, inter alia:

(a) The withdrawal from deployment and disassembly of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) The secure storage and dismantlement of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(c) The elimination of special fissionable materials for nuclear-weapon purposes;

by such means as:

(i) Standing down nuclear-weapon systems from high-alert status;

(ii) Separating nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles;

(iii) Placing nuclear warheads in secure storage;

(iv) Converting delivery vehicles, where appropriate, to peaceful uses;

(v) Removing special nuclear materials from warheads;

(vi) Converting special nuclear materials to non-weapon purposes;

(vii) Other related measures;

Area C. Steps to prepare, under international auspices:

(a) An inventory of the nuclear arsenals, including:

(i) All special fissile materials, nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(ii) All facilities devoted to the processing, manufacture, assembly and deployment of those items;

(b) A reorientation of those facilities necessary to the task of implementing measures relating to area B;

(c) The closure or conversion to peaceful purposes of all other such facilities in furtherance of measures relating to area A;

2. Asks Member States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to consider steps which they might take unilaterally, bilaterally, or in cooperation with other States to promote progress in the identified areas, and to fully inform the international community of any steps taken in this regard;

3. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that in 1995 it:

(a) Develop from the three general areas identified in operative paragraph 1 a comprehensive set of practical, verifiable measures for possible negotiation in their next five- and ten-year periods;

(b) Determine from that set a year-by-year sequence and combination of negotiations on specific measures to be commenced during the next five- and ten-year periods, with due regard to steps taken pursuant to operative paragraph 2;

4. Requests that the Conference on Disarmament include in its 1995 report to the General Assembly a section on efforts undertaken in accordance with the above recommendation.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (e)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia*, Honduras, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group of States.

in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 G of 9 December 1992 on regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures,

Also recalling its resolution 48/76 E of 16 December 1993 on the regional disarmament centres,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulating that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,

Bearing in mind that the changed international environment has created new opportunities for the pursuit of disarmament, as well as posed new challenges,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the regional centres, 1/

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

1. Commends the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates;

1/ A/49/389.

2. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their effort in promoting cooperation with subregional and regional organizations and among the States in their respective regions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to strengthening peace and security;

3. Encourages also further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session; 2/

4. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General that the directors of the regional centres should be locally based in order to revitalize the activities of the centres;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of resolution 46/37 F and the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (e)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Code of Conduct for the international transfers of conventional weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 and 48/75 E of 16 December 1993, concerning transparency in armaments, and 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and 48/75 F of 16 December 1993 concerning international arms transfers,

Considering that an enhanced level of openness and transparency with regard to international transfers of armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States, eases tensions, strengthens regional and international peace and security, could serve as a useful tool in facilitating non-proliferation efforts in general and could contribute to restraint in military production and the transfer of arms,

Welcoming the work of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Reaffirming the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves,

Recognizing the need for Member States to exercise responsibility and restraint in transfers of conventional arms,

Stressing its strong belief that excessive and destabilizing accumulations of arms pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly aggravating tensions and conflict situations, and give rise to serious and urgent concerns,

Affirming the need for effective national mechanisms for controlling the transfer of conventional arms and related technology and for transfers to take place with those mechanisms,

1. Calls upon all Member States to consider the establishment of a voluntary, global and non-discriminatory Code of Conduct for international conventional arms transfers with a view to promoting voluntary restraint and responsibility in conventional arms transfers;

2. Considers that a Code of Conduct for international arms transfers be elaborated in the most appropriate forum;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Code of Conduct for the international transfers of conventional weapons".

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Indonesia, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting the provisions of article X, paragraph 2, of that Treaty, which stipulates the holding of a conference twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

Desirous of ensuring the consolidation of the Treaty with a view to achieving ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the need for the Treaty to attain universality of membership,

Convinced that the decision on the extension of the Treaty should lead to further progress in nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the preamble and article VI of the Treaty,

Noting, therefore, the necessity of giving careful consideration to all possible options in order to take a decision that is appropriate and capable of strengthening the non-proliferation regime in the pursuit of the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Conscious of the fact that there are various interpretations which have been expressed concerning the application of article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

1. Calls upon States parties to the Treaty to give appropriate consideration to the import of the non-proliferation Treaty in its entirety and with special attention to its article X, paragraph 2;

2. Invites States parties to provide their legal interpretations of article X, paragraph 2, and their views on the different options and actions available, for compilation by the Secretary-General as a background document of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, well before the holding of that Conference.

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DISARMAMENT AND OTHER RELATED FIELDS

Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa and Sweden: draft resolution

The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/44 of 9 December 1992 and 48/67 of 16 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1994 substantive session, 1/ in particular the work of Working Group II on agenda item 55, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", 2/

Recognizing that science and technology per se are deemed to be neutral, that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42).

2/ Ibid., para. 22.

Mindful that the application of science and technology relevant to weapons of mass destruction, as well as to conventional weapons, should not lead to excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms through quantitative build-up or qualitative improvements of arms which threatens international peace and security,

Recognizing also that progress in the application of science and technology contributes substantially to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements in the fields of inter alia weapons disposal, military conversion and verification,

Cognizant that international transfers of high technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social development of States,

Recalling also that norms and guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

Mindful also that cooperation in this field among supplier and recipient States should be enhanced by a firm common commitment to prevent transfers of high technology with military applications for exclusively peaceful purposes from being diverted to non-peaceful uses, and that such cooperation should be based on clearly defined and balanced rights and obligations, appropriate measures of transparency and verification, equity and fairness and predictability of incentives and benefits,

1. Affirms that scientific and technological achievements should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted;

2. Invites Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

3. Recommends that Member States adopt and implement national measures, consistent with international law, regulating the transfer of high technology with military application in order to seek to ensure that such transfers do not undermine international peace and security and that access is not denied to high technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes;

4. Also invites Member States to widen multilateral dialogue seeking universally acceptable norms and guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military application;

5. Encourages the United Nations to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (b), (f), (h) and (i)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFIC; MEASURES TO CURB THE ILLICIT TRANSFER AND USE OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS; CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AT THE REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS

Mali: draft resolution

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 H and 48/75 J of 16 December 1993,

Considering that the circulation of massive quantities of small arms throughout the world impedes development and is a source of increased insecurity,

Considering also that the illicit international transfer of small arms and their accumulation in many countries constitutes a threat to the populations and to national and regional security and is a factor contributing to the destabilization of States,

Basing itself on the statement of the Secretary-General relating to the request of Mali concerning United Nations assistance for the collection of small arms,

Gravely concerned at the extent of the insecurity and banditry linked to the illicit circulation of small arms in Mali and the rest of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion,

Taking note of the first conclusions of the United Nations Consultative Mission sent to Mali by the Secretary-General to study the best way of curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection,

Noting with satisfaction the actions taken and those recommended at the meetings of the States of the subregion held at Banjul, Algiers and Bamako to establish close regional cooperation with a view to strengthening security, and the interest shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Consultative Mission,

1. Welcomes the actions taken by the Secretary-General leading to the initiation of preventive diplomacy in the Saharo-Sahelian subregion;

2. Also welcomes the initiative taken by Mali and the appreciable help given by the Government of Mali to the United Nations Consultative Mission;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his action, providing the necessary assistance to Mali and to all other Member States requesting it, with a view to curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection;

4. Invites Member States to take all necessary measures to curb the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by halting their illegal export;

5. Also invites the international community to give appropriate support to the efforts made by the affected countries to suppress the illicit circulation of small arms, which is likely to hamper their development;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the question at its fiftieth session.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (b)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Sudan and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons, signed at Moscow on 3 January 1993, aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to an aggregate level not to exceed 3,500 deployed strategic warheads for each side no later than the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Stressing that an international convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1994 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced also that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

The Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the Signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of the _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 54

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka: draft resolution

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapons systems,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Expressing regret that the Disarmament Commission was unable to develop guidelines from its deliberations under its agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", 1/

Convinced that genuine non-proliferation can only be achieved when transfer of high technology with military applications is in accordance with universally accepted, multilaterally negotiated non-discriminatory legal treaties,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" 2/ submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 48/66 of 16 December 1993;

2. Fully agrees with the assessment that the application of new technologies for a qualitative improvement of weapons systems was seen as detracting from the efforts to reduce and eliminate the existing arsenals; 3/

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow scientific and technological developments and make a relevant assessment in keeping with the criteria presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session 4/ and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to develop a database of concerned research institutions and experts with a view to promoting transparency and international cooperation in the applications of the scientific and technological developments for pursuing disarmament objectives such as disposal of weapons, conversion, verification, etc.;

5. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and assessments;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42), para. 6.

2/ A/49/502.

3/ Ibid., para. 7.

4/ A/45/568.

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Japan: draft resolution

Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the end of the cold war has increased the possibility of creating a world free from the fear of nuclear wars,

Welcoming the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States of America for nuclear disarmament and the conclusion of the two treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms (START I and START II), and expecting their early entry into force,

Highly valuing the contribution which the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has made, as the most universal disarmament treaty with its 165 States parties, including five nuclear-weapon States, since its entry into force in 1970, to the peace and security of the world by preventing the international community from witnessing the emergence of new nuclear-weapon States for the past twenty-five years,

Welcoming positive developments in the negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty based on the consensus achieved at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly,

Welcoming further the consensus also achieved at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to support multilateral negotiations for an international treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Firmly convinced that the most opportune time has come for the international community to strengthen its efforts leading to a progressive reduction towards the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons for the creation of a world free of all weapons of mass destruction,

1. Vigorously urges States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of universality of the Treaty;

2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to further pursue negotiations on progressive and balanced reductions of nuclear weapons in the light of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to the ultimate objectives of the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery as part of international efforts for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988, respectively,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reiterating its conviction that the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament, is essential for achieving global peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions at the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Stressing the central role of the United Nations for the promotion of disarmament, peace and security,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

1. Decides to convene in May/June 1996 the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

2. Further decides to establish a preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament open to all States with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and submitting to the Assembly at its fiftieth session appropriate recommendations thereon;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and all other relevant questions relating to the special session of the General Assembly not later than May 1995;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for an organizational session of not longer than one week before 31 July 1995, inter alia, to set the dates for its two substantive sessions;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament".

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Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (b)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption of 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 2/

Recalling further its resolution 48/75 A of 16 December 1993,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 3/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 4/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Relationship between Disarmament and Development".

3/ A/49/476.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the continuing existence and development of nuclear weapons pose serious risks to humanity,

Mindful that States have an obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Recalling its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980, 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, 45/59 B of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 D of 6 December 1991, in which it declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Welcoming the progress made on the prohibition and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Convinced that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the threat of nuclear war,

Noting the concerns expressed in the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, that insufficient progress had been made towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time,

Recalling that the General Assembly, convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations, has declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law, 1/

Noting that Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations empowers the General Assembly to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,

Recalling the recommendation of the Secretary-General, made in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 2/ that United Nations organs that are authorized to take advantage of the advisory competence of the International Court of Justice turn to the Court more frequently for such opinions,

Welcoming resolution 46/40 of 14 May 1993 of the Assembly of the World Health Organization, in which the organization requests the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on whether the use of nuclear weapons by a State in war or other armed conflict would be a breach of its obligations under international law, including the Constitution of the World Health Organization,

Decides, pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter, to request the International Court of Justice urgently to render its advisory opinion on the following question: "Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?".

1/ Resolution 44/23.

2/ A/47/277-S/24111.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 48/82 of 16 December 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, 1/

Noting that the emerging international climate of confidence, trust and cooperation has been further enhanced by significant new developments in the Indian Ocean region, including the establishment of the democratic, non-racial Government of South Africa, as well as encouraging developments in the Middle East,

Welcoming these positive developments, which have been reflected in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean as providing favourable opportunities to pursue global and regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean region,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

Having further considered new alternative approaches in the Ad Hoc Committee with a view to reaching early agreement to give new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Considering that confidence-building measures at different regional levels, building incrementally on cooperation among various regional and other parties, as appropriate, on specific issues, have made an important contribution to the attainment of the goals of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region and that they should be pursued further,

Emphasizing the need for the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with and participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, particularly at a time when the Committee is actively engaged in the task of developing new alternative approaches,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 2/

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its elaboration of new alternative approaches, including those discussed during the 1994 session, with a view to giving new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

3. Notes that the entry into force in November 1994 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would enhance prospects for mutually accommodative measures of cooperation on a regional as well as global basis, including the freedom of the high seas, in conformity with the Convention;

4. Reiterates its conviction that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council as well as major maritime users in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee is important and would greatly facilitate development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

5. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to apprise the Governments of the permanent members of the Security Council concerned and the major maritime users of the progress of work in the Committee, and to consult with them in order to encourage their renewed participation and cooperation in the work of the Committee;

6. Recalls the general recognition of the need to pursue both global and regional efforts in a complementary way, bearing in mind that the States of the region could provide their own specific constructive contribution to the strengthening of peace, security, stability and cooperation in the Indian Ocean region;

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/49/29).

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1995, of a duration of not more than five working days;

8. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".